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sanitary rules as the board, in conjunction with the State board of health prescribes, or for the violation of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof they shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

MONTANA.

Communicable Diseases—Control of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1913.)

TUBERCULOSIS.

REGULATION 1. *Care of tuberculosis in hospitals.*—All hospitals accepting for treatment or care any person suffering from tuberculosis shall provide separate quarters, rooms, or wards for such cases, and such quarters, rooms, or wards shall not be used for the treatment or care of any persons not afflicted with tuberculosis.

REG. 2. Where tuberculosis patients are committed to any county hospital or county poor farm provisions for their care must be provided as required for hospitals, as in regulation 1.

REG. 3. All sputum must be received in a sputum cup that can be burned, or in napkins. All cups must be removed at least three times in 24 hours and as much oftener as may be necessary. Immediately after changing the sputum cup, or napkins, they must be burned.

REG. 4. All surgical dressings removed from a tuberculous lesion must be immediately burned.

REG. 5. In hospitals or other institutions of a public character where persons suffering from tuberculosis are received for care or treatment separate bedding, towels, dishes, and nappery must be provided for such persons, and all such bedding, towels, etc., must at all times be kept entirely separate from those provided for other patients.

REG. 6. When any dwelling is vacated after having been occupied by any persons known to have been suffering from tuberculosis, such dwelling shall be thoroughly disinfected in the manner prescribed by the State board of health for all other communicable diseases, except that the time the house shall remain closed for the action of formaldehyde gas shall be eight hours instead of four.

REG. 7. When any room or compartment in any hotel, lodging house or compartment house has been occupied by any person known to have been suffering from tuberculosis, such room or compartment, upon being vacated, shall be thoroughly disinfected in manner prescribed in regulation 6.

WHOOPING COUGH.

REG. 1. When a case of whooping cough is reported to the local or county health officer, he must placard the house in which such case occurs with a card bearing the words "Whooping cough here," in letters not less than 6 inches high, and he must notify occupants of such house that no person suffering from whooping cough shall be allowed to attend school, church, or other public gathering, nor shall such a person be allowed to enter a railway car or other public conveyance until such time as the local, county, or State health officer shall determine that the case is no longer capable of transmitting the disease.

REG. 2. No milk can be sold from a dairy on whose premises a case of whooping cough exists unless such case is isolated in a manner meeting with the approval of the local, county, or State health officer.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

REG. 1. Patients suffering from poliomyelitis must be isolated as thoroughly as possible, and room in which patient is confined must be thoroughly screened against flies.

REG. 2. The house in which a patient suffering from poliomyelitis is confined must be placarded by the health officer, thus, "Poliomyelitis here," in letters not less than 6 inches high.

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

REG. 1. Houses in which a case of cerebrospinal meningitis occurs must be placarded by the local or county health officer, thus, "Cerebrospinal meningitis here," in letters not less than 6 inches high.

REG. 2. Cases of cerebrospinal meningitis must be isolated as thoroughly as possible.

REG. 3. On recovery or death of such cases, rooms in which cases were confined must be disinfected in the manner prescribed by the State board of health.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1913.)

REGULATION 1. The use of the common or public drinking cup is hereby prohibited in all hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, and other public places.

REG. 2. The common roller towel is hereby abolished in all hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, and other public places.

Public Conveyances and Stations—Communicable Diseases in—Sanitary Regulations for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1913.)

The following rules and regulations of the Northwestern Sanitation Association were also adopted by the Montana State Board of Health:

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

REGULATION 1. No person having reason to believe that he or she is suffering from cholera, diphtheria (or membranous croup), plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, yellow fever, chicken pox, or measles shall enter, nor shall any person permit any one under his or her care so infected to enter, any public conveyance or common carrier.

REG. 2. All conductors of railroad trains and street cars and captains of boats, if they have any reason to suspect any passenger to be suffering from any disease enumerated in regulation 1, shall immediately notify the nearest health officer or company physician (when the health officer is not available) located on their route, by the most direct and speedy means possible, of their belief, and such health officer or company physician must meet such railroad train at the station or such street car or boat at the nearest possible point and make a thorough examination of such person and determine whether or not such disease exists.

REG. 3. When the health officer or physician notified as provided in regulation 2 shall find any person in a car, boat, or other public conveyance to be afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other quarantinable disease, the car, boat, or other public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer or physician, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When, in the judgment of the health officer or physician, the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not affected, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer or physician shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers, he shall call upon the person in charge to remove infected conveyance from service at the first place where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer or physician shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left.